wider pattern of English and Spanish commercial practices, which Willan and Chauvin have clarified considerably and which Hampden, could and should have offered as an authentic historical framework for his materials.

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This is a useful, concise survey of a subject that has hitherto been dealt with only partially—in all senses of the word. Professor Ott opens with a résumé of the history of Saint-Domingue from 1492 to the outbreak of the French Revolution; he concludes with a brief account of the country's development from 1804, when it became the state of Haiti, to the present day. In the intervening chapters he traces the progress of the revolution through the confused power struggles of white, mulatto, and black, and the succession of mass atrocities and counter-atrocities that began with the slave uprising led by Boukman in 1791 and continued through the period of the British invasion (1793-98) and Bonaparte's unsuccessful attempt to reimpose French control (1801-03).

Ott has consulted many documents and newspapers in the United States and is lavish with references and citations; but he does not always distinguish clearly between primary and secondary sources, and he is sometimes misleading in his choice of quotations. Ott utilizes Vastey's evidence on the state of educated opinion in France in 1791, for instance, and Pampolle de Lacroix's description of the state of mind of the slaves in Saint-Domingue at the same period. Yet the one was at the relevant time a ten-year-old Haitian mulatto, the other did not set foot on the island until he landed with Leclerc's army ten years later. Some uncertainty in handling French and native Haitian sources is apparent in the omissions and misspellings of French titles in the bibliography, and such oddities as the failure to identify "Rawbell, a radical Jacobin" with the celebrated J-F Rewbell. But these are minor blemishes in an otherwise very thorough and serviceable guide.

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